

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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號八月三年十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1880.

日八月十年辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 80, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HEND & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 151, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSEN, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Raffles, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Malacca.

CHINA:—Messrs A. A. DE MELO & Co., Canton. CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow. HEDDER & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK.
Deputy Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.
R. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM RINBERG, Esq.
H. L. DUNN, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EYEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, February 14, 1880.

COMPTON D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1882.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bourse, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOVEN, SAN FRANCISCO,
MADRID, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANKING, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
At 3 months notice 3 per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:—
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.
RESERVE FUND, £160,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £465,250.
RESERVE FUND, £20,000.

HEAD OFFICE—39A, Threadneedle Street, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN,
Manager.
Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS FAIRBURN is hereby authorized to sign our Firm in Fochow from Date hereof.

NEWMAN & Co.
Hongkong, March 5, 1880. ma12

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM THIS DATE, and during the absence of Mr. W. H. RAY from the Colony, Mr. B. GOLDSMITH has been appointed Acting Secretary to the Company.

H. H. NELSON,
Chairman.
Hongkong, February 21, 1880. ma21

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY authorized Mr. OAKL von PUSTAU to sign our Firm by Procuration.

PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, February 25, 1880. ma25

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES T. HIRST was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st January, A.D.

HESS & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1880. ap1

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY CRAWFORD will sign our Name per Procuration from this Date.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1880. ap4

NOTICE.

MR. N. C. STEVENS is hereby authorized to sign our Name by Procuration at Amoy, the Power held by Mr. ELWELL CEASING from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co.
China, February 7, 1880. my11

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. LEONHARD STAEEL in our Firm CEASING on the 31st December last.

Mr. F. O. DITTMER is authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration.

HESS & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1879. 3s80

Mr. Andrew Wind,
News Agent, &c.,
139, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;
is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail, Overland China Mail, and China Review.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL.
GRAND CONCERT.
CITY HALL.
THURSDAY,
11th March, 1880.

A GREAT CONCERT, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, will be given by the Artists of the ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, Signa. MANCINI, Signora SERAGLIA and BERGAMASCHI, assisted by Several Amateurs and Maestros Sig. GUARDIERI.

The Programme will be published early next week.

Tickets may be had of Messrs KELLY & WALSH.
Hongkong, March 5, 1880. ma12

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
A BOUDOIR-GRAND PIANO, by Broadwood, in good condition.
For Particulars, apply to
X. Q.
c/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1880.

THE FOLK-LORE OF CHINA; and its Affinity with THAT OF THE ARYAN AND SEMITIC RACES. By N. B. DENNIS, Ph.D., F.R.G.S. Price, Half Bound, \$2.00.
KELLY & WALSH, Hongkong.
Hongkong, February 12, 1880. ma12

FOR SALE.
JULES MUM & Co's CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts, \$16 per 1 doz. Case.
Pints, \$17 per 2 doz. "
—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

FOR SALE.
THE FURNISHINGS, FIXTURES, STOCK-IN-TRADE and GOOD-WILL of the well-known and prosperous Business at present carried on by Mr. ANDREW WOLFFERS at THE BRITISH HOTEL.

Full Particulars will be given on Application.
Hongkong, January 23, 1880.

NOW READY.
PRICE, \$1.00.
"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW," BY E. H. PARKER.
Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

NOW READY.
A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Paris, and IL, A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.
Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1879.

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL Office.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Storekeeper to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
the 9th March, 1880, at Noon, at H. M. Naval Yard,
OLD SUNDRY Condemned Naval, Victualling and Medical STORES, comprising:
Old Iron, Hoses and Leather, Lignum Vitae, Indiarubber, Nets, Knives, Carpet, Oil, Wood, Sugar, Hogheads, One set Stocks, Taps and Dies.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.
Hongkong, Mar. 3, 1879. ma9

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO BE SOLD as a going Concern, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on a DAY to be hereafter fixed in the Month of April next, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, and subject to withdrawal by the Vendors for any other reason of which due Notice will be given), THE BUSINESS OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPWRIGHTS, lately carried on by Messrs J. INGLIS & Co., known as the VICTORIA FOUNDRY, and situate at SPRING GARDEN, VICTORIA, together with all the PLANT, MACHINERY, TRADE FIXTURES and FITTINGS, STEAM LAUNCHES, and STOCK-IN-TRADE, and including the Good-will, and all Existing Contracts and Engagements.

For further Particulars, apply to
SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees.
Supreme Court House,
17th February, 1880.

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. ROGERS leaves Hongkong on the 1st April for Shanghai, at which port he will remain during the Summer.
Hongkong, February 17, 1880.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT,
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondence, Letters; and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

To Let.

TO LET.
FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE, No. 1, PRATA EAST, MARINE LOT No. 65, together with the GR. UND FLOOR, or separately.
—GROUND FLOORS OF No. 3 and 4.
Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1880. ap4

TO LET, on Lease for BUILDING, a PLOT OF GROUND, containing about 10,000 Square Feet, at SPRING GARDEN, on Inland Lot No. 199, commanding a good view of the harbour.
Apply to
BREKERTON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, February 4, 1880.

TO LET.
FOREIGN HOUSES, containing Six Rooms and OUT-HOUSES, and CHINESE SHOPS and HOUSES in the HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, January 26, 1880.

TO LET.
FOUR-STORYED HOUSES in Hollywood Road.
A HOUSE in Lyndhurst Terrace.
Apply to
E. R. BELLIOS.
Hongkong, December 27, 1879.

TO LET.
A FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GO-DOWN, Situated upon MARINE LOT 10.
Also, the TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of the TEMPERANCE HALL.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, February 7, 1880.

TO LET.
MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.
Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.—WANTED, the Address of ALBERT TINKLEY BARTON; of "HIGHFIELD," Gloucester, England; who arrived in Sydney per Sobraon, 1872. Important information in reference to property in England awaits him. Any one knowing his whereabouts is requested to communicate with LEAMOUTH, DICKERSON & Co., Sydney (N.S.W.).
Description.—Height 6ft. 11in., yellow complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, light-brown moustache, broad shoulders, and slight figure.
6m80 ma10

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
46, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, February 20, 1880. ma20

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in an Account of Business Contributed during the Half-Year ended 31st December, 1879, on or before MARCH 31st, on which Date the Accounts will be Closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, February 21, 1880. ap1

ORIENTAL HOTEL.
TWO NEW BOWLING ALLEYS HAVE BEEN LAID.
ACCOMMODATION FOR BOARDERS AND FAMILIES.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST QUALITY.
J. F. SHUSTER, Proprietor.
Hongkong, January 23, 1880.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. F. KLAMPERMEYER has REMOVED to his New PREMISES, No. 63, PRATA CENTRAL, close to the Canton Wharf.
The Patronage of the Community is most respectfully solicited.

F. KLAMPERMEYER.
Hongkong, January 24, 1880.

THE COSMOPOLITAN DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—I hereby request that you will allot Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to, and agree to pay the first Call of \$75 per share on allotment, and the second Call of \$25 per share on the 1st day of May, 1880, and to subscribe the Articles of Association when required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
N.B.—Blank Form of Application for Shares may be had at the Office of the General Agents.

"Eighth Volume of the CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.
No. 3.—Vol. VIII.
—OF THE—
"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—
Fe-Hai and His English Translators.
The Loochow Islands.
The Ballads of the Shik-king.
Translations of Chinese School-books.
Notes on the Korean Language.
Notes on Chinese Grammar.
Ancient Geographical Names in Central Asia.
A Chip from Chinese History, or the Last two Emperors of the Great Sung Dynasty, 1101-1126.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Notes and Queries:—
Curious Marriage Customs.
Chinese Rights of Way, &c.
Concubinage amongst Chinese Officials.
Forms of Petition in China.
Literary and Military Examinations.
The Old Moral Teaching of Japan.
The term K'un-lun is 'cog ear.'
The Habitat of the Hedgehog.
Nestorian in China.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
Hongkong, January 31, 1880.

Intimations.

LADIES or GENTLEMEN desirous of becoming Subscribers to a "SKATING RINK" will please address their Applications, Care of the OFFICE of this Paper.
Hongkong, March 5, 1880. ap1

THE COSMOPOLITAN DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE 1865, AND THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE 1877.
CAPITAL \$500,000, DIVIDED INTO 5,000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH (FULLY PAID UP).

General Agents.
Messrs RUSSELL & Co.

Directors.
WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, Esq.
J. A. DOS REMED OS, Esq.
KWOK ACHONG, Esq.
C. VINCENT SMITH, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Solicitors.
Messrs BREKERTON & WOTTON.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring from the Proprietors of the COSMOPOLITAN DOCK, their Dock and the Ground and Premises belonging thereto, with the Plant, Machinery, and Stock-in-Trade of the parties aforesaid, and the Business and Goodwill thereof, and of carrying on the Business of Shipwrights and Engineers in the Colony of Hongkong. For this purpose an absolute Assignment dated the 31st day of January, 1880, has been entered into by Messrs WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, FRANK BLACKWELL FORBES, SAMUEL WILLYS POMEROY, Junior, JOHN MURRAY FORBES, Junior, FREDERICK DELANO HIXON, HENRY DE COVEY FORBES, and CHARLES VINCENT SMITH, Merchants, trading as RUSSELL & Co., as Trustees of WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, ANDREW JOHNSTON, and NELSON SPRAAT, the owners of the said Cosmopolitan Dock, with Messrs KWOK ACHONG, WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, CHARLES VINCENT SMITH, and JOSE ANTONIO DOS REZENDES, Directors of the said Company, for the purchase of all the premises mentioned, without further condition, for the price or sum of \$500,000, subject to the condition that if the Stock-in-Trade consisting of Wood and Iron be not valued by a competent valuator at a sum not less than \$100,000, the said sum of \$500,000 shall abate accordingly.

The Cosmopolitan Dock is of sufficient dimensions to dock the largest Vessels afloat; it and the Plant and Machinery belonging thereto are now in perfect order. The Business of Building, Docking, Making, and Repairing Vessels is in full operation, so that the Company can at once enter upon active business, which it is expected will be highly remunerative.

The Business of the Company will be conducted by Messrs RUSSELL & Co., as General Agents, assisted by a Board of Directors. About Four Thousand Shares have been already taken up, and it is intended that the Capital will be called up as follows:—\$75 per share on allotment.
\$25 per share on the 1st day of May, 1880.

All unpaid Capital after that date shall bear interest at 12 per cent. per annum. Application for Shares, which shall be in the annexed form, will be received by the Agents, up to the 15th day of April, 1880.

THE COSMOPOLITAN DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

To Messrs RUSSELL & Co., General Agents.

GENTLEMEN,—I hereby request that you will allot Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to, and agree to pay the first Call of \$75 per share on allotment, and the second Call of \$25 per share on the 1st day of May, 1880, and to subscribe the Articles of Association when required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

N.B.—Blank Form of Application for Shares may be had at the Office of the General Agents.

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The Old Moral Teaching of Japan.
The term K'un-lun is 'cog ear.'
The Habitat of the Hedgehog.
Nestorian in China.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
Hongkong, January 31, 1880.

Shipping.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.—
(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers for New Zealand.)
The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co's Steamer "Baton" will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 16th Instant, at 2 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, March 2, 1880. ma10

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)
The Co's Steamship "Oceanic" will be despatched on or about 18th Instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, March 4, 1880.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Co's Steamship "Nesher" Capt. T. W. FREEMAN will be despatched on or about the 2nd Instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, March 2, 1880.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.
The Steamship "Methu" THOS. WALKER, Commander, shortly due from SINGAPORE, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, February 23, 1880.

FOR LONDON.
The Steamship "Glasgow" Capt. QUARLEY will be despatched as above on or about the 11th March.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, February 25, 1880.

Sailing Vessels.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A 1 American Bark "Dirigo," STAPLES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, February 26, 1880.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American Bark "Hayden Brown," HAYES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, February 7, 1880.

FOR LONDON.
The A 1 British Ship "Duke of Abercorn," BIRNIE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A 1 American Ship "Hulk," DAY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 31, 1880.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American Bark "Mabel," HARET, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 31, 1880.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American Ship "E. Robinson," SMITH, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1880.

SAILORS' HOME.
ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sallor's Home, West Point.
Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

Notices to Consignees.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.
FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship Glamis Castle, Gange, Commander, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods with the exception of Opium are being landed, at their risk, in the Godowns of the Underwriter at Wharfedale, whence delivery may be obtained. Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 p.m. To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 15th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, March 2, 1880. ma9

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Suez, Captain J. D. BAYON, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are also hereby informed that any Claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 12th Instant.

D. SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, March 6, 1880. ma13

BRITISH BARK "PERU" FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1880. 11

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. DJEMNAH.

CONSIGNES of Cargo per S. S. Gange, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 1 p.m. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Friday, the 12th Inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing, as above. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, March 5, 1880. ma12

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Yangtze.

M. G. No. 04,925, Mr. A. d'Argence, 3 cases Tobacco, from Marseilles.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, February 17, 1880.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000

called Missionary Bluff are damaged. The corners of my room show in two places rents in the paper, but I was especially fortunate. In consequence of the chimney falling other guests were much put about much of the debris came down and filled the room with soot, brick, and mortar. Many people speak of decanters, lamps, looking glasses, &c., &c., &c., being thrown down and broken. The native houses don't seem to have met with any damage, but the natives were mightily alarmed.

It seems strange, says *Vanity Fair*, that no mention is made in the English papers of a matter which is reported to be playing a very important part in Russia just now as between the Czar, his wife, and his son, and which may soon produce the most important results.

"I do not vouch for the accuracy of the tale, continues the writer, which, indeed, seems too wildly improbable to be true; but I know that it is generally repeated and believed in Russia, and it has reached me from three independent sources substantially in the same terms. The tale told, then, is as follows:—At this moment the Emperor is separated from the Empress his wife through a *faux pas*, he made some years ago with a young Princess of a well-known name. This Princess has been generally known for the past seven or eight years, but during the last summer the matter became one of public notoriety, as the lady was living in Tzarsoe, close to the Palace. At this time the Emperor, who was then Emperor, met the Princess and demanded explanations, which resulted in her going abroad, and in her expressing her determination not to return to Russia. The Emperor's detention in the Crimea was caused by the expected confinement of the Princess of her child, and it is generally believed in Russia that the object of upsetting the train was to reach her. The report runs that the Princess has told her *entourage* that the Emperor has promised to marry her if the Empress dies, and that he will in that case abdicate in order the more easily to do so."

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

PUBLIC MEETING IN THE CITY HALL.

A public meeting was held in the City Hall this afternoon, H. E. the Governor in the chair, to take steps to raise subscriptions for the relief of the present distress in Ireland. The Chairman was supported on the right by H. E. the Major General Donovan, the Colonial Secretary, (Hon. W. H. Murray), and Bishop Barrington, on the left by Chief Justice Sir John Stansfeld, the Attorney General (Hon. E. L. O'Malley), the Hon. F. Ryrie and the Hon. Treasurer and Secretary for the (J. J. Francis Esq.), Dr. Eitel, Dr. O'Brien and Messrs E. R. Bellios, R. H. Sandeman, A. R. Ross, Mosely, R. O. Wilcox, A. Coxon, T. O. Williamson, D. R. Crawford, A. Newton, W. H. Brereton, W. M. Mohr, T. M. Mooney, D. Rutledge, C. C. C. Rosario, J. H. de Remedios, Starker, Hynes, Fleming, George, Broadhead, Francis H. Amos, and Hon. G. Choy and Fung Ming Shan. Mrs. Hennessy and two or three other ladies were also present.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said the announcements that had appeared in the public papers had already informed those present that he had taken the liberty of summoning a preliminary meeting of some Irish gentlemen at Government House to consider what steps they could recommend to their friends in this Colony to deal with the distress in Ireland. He might say that this that they were in the main correct, the evening paper had paid him the compliment of attributing to him the speeches of four or five gentlemen who were present at that meeting. It had been resolved at that meeting to ask the community to come together to-day for the purpose of raising subscriptions to be sent to the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund for the relief of the distressed. Those before him were men of business, and it was for him, therefore, first to explain how it had come to pass that they had to ask the public for subscriptions. He could not deny that a loss of crops took place in England as well as in Ireland, and that in fact the loss of crops in England was actually greater than that in Ireland, but, nevertheless, the fact remained that the distress was far more severe, and threatened a far more dangerous future in Ireland than in England. Ireland was unfortunately a country subject to famines, and the reasons for this special great distress in that country were explained in a letter from the Duchess of Marlborough, which put the case so clearly that he would read it to the meeting.

The class whom I and those associated with me are endeavouring to assist is chiefly composed of small farmers holding from two to ten acres of land, extremely numerous in Ireland as you are perhaps aware. These are the people who are excluded by law from obtaining relief under the poor rates unless they first give up their land, and rather than yield to this necessity it is well known that they will submit to inconceivable privations. Every precaution is taken by the Committee of which I am president to obtain information from local sources of the most trustworthy character in order that only the truly deserving shall receive aid from the funds at our disposal. Relief is administered irrespective of creed through the agency of local committees composed of resident proprietors, ministers of all persuasions, and the dispensary medical officers who are intimately acquainted with the circumstances of the people. Not only has present starvation to be contended with, but also the preservation of land from barrenness by the distribution of seed will be a future source of care to this Committee; and you will be able to form some idea of the extent of our operations by the number of men I state that we are now engaged in supplying funds to 37 local Committees, and the demands for relief from other districts come thickly upon us every day.

It need not be doubted that the want through-out this land, if not promptly remedied by the issue of charity, will culminate in a famine with the usual concomitants and all the horrors of famine and pestilence. Earnestly hoping that you may find it in your power to aid us in this crisis,

I beg to remain, yours faithfully,
FRANCIS ANNE MARLBOROUGH.

The fact was, as the Duchess pointed out in that letter, that the Poor Law of Ireland was different from the Poor Law of England. According to the English

Poor Law it was sufficient to prove that a man was destitute to give him a claim for parochial relief, but unfortunately in Ireland there exists an addendum that the occupiers of small holdings, although the whole of their crops had failed, although they might be absolutely starving, could not get relief according to law. Perhaps he might mention here that an attempt was made some years ago to remedy that state of the law and to assimilate the law to that of England. A Bill with that object in view passed the House of Commons and was brought before the House of Lords by the Earl of Kimberley. It did not pass the House of Lords, the end of the Session approaching. Subsequently the matter was again before the House of Commons and the Bill was passed. It was taken before the House of Lords by the late Duke of Newcastle, who declared that this was a harsh provision of the law and unfair to this particular class of people. Unfortunately an adverse motion was again brought forward and the Bill was lost by, he thought, four votes. And so at the present day in Ireland, the public rates of the country were not available for a considerable proportion. And if these rates were not available, what was the meaning of an Irish famine? He saw here present some countrymen of his own; perhaps some of them might remember the famine of 1846-47. He was sorry to say he was old enough to remember it, and although he was only twelve years old at the time he had a very lively recollection of seeing seven dead bodies on the streets of Cork, not far from the door of his father's residence. He was struck by this proof of the severity of the times, the circumstance was engraved on his memory. They lay in two groups, five in one, two in the other. In the latter group there was a woman, apparently a young woman and with her what appeared at first to be a very old and diminutive woman but what was really the body of a child that had died of starvation. Similar scenes were witnessed week after week in the South and West of Ireland. Another circumstance struck him late on in the famine. He was passing that City, Cork, near a graveyard where there was a group collected about a grave when suddenly the Irish cry of lamentation for the dead arose. An old man standing by said—"Sir, that is the pleasantest music that has fallen on my ear for many a day." During the preceding twelve months so many had fallen from famine stricken that there had been no time to weep for those that were carried off, and the old man was delighted again to hear the customary cry of lamentation at the grave. Years rolled on but the effect of that famine was long felt in the land. It was to be seen in the numbers stepping into the emigrant ships at Queenstown, where as they embarked it was seen that everyone carried away something, most of them grass and earth, that wherever they went their own native soil might be laid over their head when they died. Had the Government of that day done what this community was to-day asked to assist in doing now, the sad effects of that famine might have been prevented or mitigated. They were now seeking to do that which was not done with the famine of 1846-47; they were seeking to prevent a famine. Prevention was better than a late and ineffectual cure, and if the Government of that day had done in 1845 what we were now asked to join in doing, Ireland would not have lost three millions of her people. She had then 8½ millions and now 5½ millions. If she had gone on increasing as England and Scotland had done she would have had now 12½ millions, and he believed the fertile soil of Ireland would have given ample food for that number. What proof had we there was this distress in Ireland which would call for their liberality in giving aid. Her Majesty the Queen had subscribed handsomely to the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund. Baroness Barrett Countess had subscribed £5,000, (applause) and Mr Gordon Bennett had subscribed £100,000 to the Fund (great applause). Her Majesty the Queen had the fullest and most reliable means of information at her command. The Baroness Barrett Countess, giving freely of her wealth, never allowed it to go in other but the right direction. And Mr Gordon Bennett had means of his own to know the true facts of the case. He held in his hand a telegram which reached him the other day—"Acute distress prevails," signed by the Duchess of Marlborough. They had now before them the most conclusive proof that there was occasion for some steps being taken to meet the distress, but he thought they were entitled to ask that what was subscribed would be well bestowed. That question was answered by what came out with the last mail. He would read them the short extract from an article in the *London Times* which dealt with this question:—

We continue to receive satisfactory assurance of the progress made with the collections for the Duchess of Marlborough's fund, both in this country and in Ireland, and of the care with which the money is laid out. The object is one for which both money and care are needed. Almost every day brings fresh proof of the reality and magnitude of the existing distress in Ireland. The result is that the small farmers in the west of Ireland are now in want of the necessities of life, and that the labourers who depend upon them for employment are in even worse case, and are barely contriving to keep body and soul together upon rations of maize-meal and water, milk and oatmeal being luxuries beyond their reach. It is for the relief of these poor creatures that the Duchess of Marlborough and her committee are doing all they can. The public as the means of judging the way in which the work is done. Every penny they have received is accounted for; the names of the recipients are recorded and may be seen; local committees of local agents are appointed to superintend the distribution of the grant. The utmost care is taken that the money shall be employed in the best manner, and shall reach the fittest objects with no waste by the way.

Now, he knew some gentlemen in the community would like to send subscriptions to the Lord Mayor's Fund. He might state that the Duchess of Marlborough's Committee and the Lord Mayor's Committee were working in complete

harmony. He had ascertained that a leading member of the Lord Mayor's Committee applied to the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund for help for the poor children of Dublin, and it was at once given. He thought the matter might safely be left to the Committee they were to be asked to nominate, and it might not be beyond their power to send to the Lord Mayor's Fund as well as to the Duchess of Marlborough's. His Excellency bore high testimony to the zeal of Mr Gray, the Lord Mayor, and concluded by remarking that whatever fund the money was sent to it would be well laid out; it would not be wasted. When he saw the commercial men of the Colony in this Hall to-day, representing the leading commercial community in Her Majesty's Colonial Empire, a community well known for its munificence, he felt that the appeal that he and his countrymen were now making to this community would not be in vain.

The Chief Justice proposed the first resolution. After alluding in facetious terms to the eloquence of the Irish gentleman, got being heard as he had expected, neither the Major General, the Hon. the Attorney General, nor Mr Brereton he said he did not pretend to know the misery prevalent in Ireland at the present moment, in all its details, the wretchedness that hurried men to their graves and laid men prostrate by the hundred, he feared by the thousand. But he had, like everybody else, read the papers and he could not feel helping that they should all come forward—not to see who was to blame for the present famine, not to discuss whether one Party or another could be blamed for it—but to help to relieve the distressed. His Lordship expressed his confidence in the high morality of the lives of our Public Men. No man in England, whatever his position would, for Party purposes, allow one single life to be lost if it was possible to save it. No public man's policy was thoroughly selfish. At worst they were thoroughly mistaken. In the cause of common humanity, it was a duty we owed to the human nature we all partook of to give help in a case like this. The wretchedness of these poor people, all living under the same Crown as ourselves, enjoying the same liberties with ourselves, could not but call forth from us natural sympathy. His Lordship referred to what had been said as to the destination of money to be subscribed here. The Duchess of Marlborough's position as wife of the Viceroy made him responsible for the disposal of whatever funds might be sent to her. In politics as in law a man was responsible for his wife's acts. The Duke of Marlborough, as Lord Lieutenant, was a man more private gentlemen to be responsible to the world. His Lordship moved,—

That a subscription he raised to meet the distress in Ireland.

Mr Francis H. Arjane supported the motion in a speech of some length. No Indian, he said, would refrain from subscribing his mite however small it might be. Not long ago, England's liberality to India in time of famine saved millions of lives. (Applause). It became doubly their duty, in gratitude and in name of their common humanity, to do what lay in their power for their distressed fellow-subjects in Ireland. He was glad to see Bombay and other Indian countries promptly and freely responding, and he hoped the Indians in Hongkong would not be behind hand in the good cause.

Hon. P. Ryrie in a few words proposed the following gentlemen as a committee.—H. E. the Governor, J. P. Hennessy, H. E. Admiral Coot, H. E. Major General Donovan, Sir John Messrs Small, (Chief Justice), Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. G. Choy, W. Lovock, H. L. Dalrymple, E. D. Sanson, E. R. Bellios, H. Hoppins, A. Andre, H. de C. Forbes, H. M. Mehta, J. Loureiro, Leong On, R. A. O'Brien (M.D.), A. Coxon, with Mr R. D. Starker, Hon. Secretary and Mr T. Jackson, Hon. Treasurer.

The Bishop proposed a vote of thanks to the Governor for initiating this movement. There was a certain naturalness in His Excellency bringing this matter forward, as the country in which they were particularly interested was his own country. But he was sure the Governor would have been as prompt had the case been either England or Scotland, for in benevolence they knew neither country, class nor creed. His (the Bishop's) own poor country of Scotland, though largely productive of rocks, was happily not subject to famines.

His Excellency having acknowledged the vote of thanks and thanked those present for their attendance, the meeting separated.

Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)

Monday, March 8th.

THEATRE.

The case in which two men and two women are charged with piracy, and as an alternative charge with being in possession of stolen goods, well knowing them to have been stolen, although remanded till to-morrow, was again called in Court to-day. Inspector Matheson said the passage boat has returned to the Colony but as the crew have failed to identify the property said to have been stolen from them, he had no further evidence against the defendants and he now wished to withdraw the charge.

Defendants were then discharged accordingly.

DEPARTING HIS SHIP.

Frank Clegg, a seaman, on board the American ship *R. Robinson*, was charged with deserting this ship on the 2nd inst.

Defendant admitted the charge and gave as his reason that he had received ill-treatment on board at sea. He had already been to the American Consul and lodged a complaint but got no redress. He would like to see the Consul again.

His Worship ordered defendant to be taken to the American Consulate and then to his ship, unless the Consul should direct otherwise.

THE CHINA MAIL.

Long Ah, a boatman, was charged with the theft of three pairs of shoes and one cap from a passenger on board the steamer *Douglas*, on the 7th inst.

Lau Ayan, a tea-trader, said he was a passenger by the *S. S. Douglas*, and slept on board on Saturday night. On retiring to sleep he left the shoes by his side. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, the Comrade woke him by calling out if any one had lost a pair of shoes, and he discovered that his were gone. On going on deck he found defendant already in custody, and the lost shoes on the deck near the prisoner. Defendant said the shoes had been given to him by another man.

Sergeant Toomey said that about 4.30 a.m. yesterday he was passing along the pier, near Douglas's wharf, when he saw defendant come from the steamer. He had one pair of shoes in his hand, and another pair in the waistband of his trousers. The third pair on his feet. A cap was in his hand and over it he wore a felt hat. Sergeant Toomey said defendant when he got the cap and all the shoes when he could not identify. Defendant was taken on board and one pair of shoes was identified by complainant as his property, while another man claimed the cap, but he would not come to Court as the steamer was going away and he had valued property on board which he could not leave.

On being searched at the station, nine pawn tickets were found on his person all relating to articles of clothing.

Defendant said a man of the name of Ahin asked him to go for a walk early yesterday morning, and when near the steamer his friend asked him to wait there a little while he went on board and there he turned in a few minutes and gave him the two pairs of shoes to take care of. The Sergeant seized him but let his companion go. Defendant has no occupation.

Defendant admitted a previous conviction of larceny in September last, for which he was awarded six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

His Worship now sentenced defendant to six months' imprisonment, the first and last fourteen days in solitary confinement, and the remainder with hard labour, and to be kept in the stocks at the scene of the offence for six hours the day previous to his release.

NO LIGHT OR FARE.

Chun Ahuk, a hawker, was charged by Sergeant Hennessy with being in the public streets late at night, and of taking money without either light or fare. He had known the defendant for over eighteen months, and had never seen him doing any kind of work.

Defendant admitted three previous convictions. He was fined five dollars, in default of payment, to be imprisoned for fourteen days for being abroad without a pass before gun-fire.

ATTEMPT ON A SAFE.

Wong Ahshing, a coolie, and Woo Ahshing, house coolie, were charged with attempting to steal from a safe the property of their master.

Muta Ibrahim, head cook to Mr Sanson said that about 10 a.m. he received instructions from Mr Abraham, the head clerk, to go to his family house in the House Lane, where he saw an iron safe being marked near the key hole. Both defendants were present, and on being asked if they intended to break open the safe, the second defendant broke open the door, at first he denied it, but afterwards admitted he had tried to open it but failed. The second defendant produced a piece of wire with which he alleged the first defendant had tried to pick the lock.

First defendant, who was washing the floor when some water got into the key hole, and he only tried to wipe it dry. Second defendant said that about five or six days ago he saw the first prisoner with a wire in the key hole, and on asking him what he was doing he replied that he was trying to pick the lock.

Complainant recalled, and first defendant stated in English that he tried to get money because he had a family, he said—"I got too much Sal Man Tan, no get food."

Defendant denied this; what he said was,—"If you give me in charge I have many children who will starve to death."

Remanded till Wednesday next the 10th inst.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER IN THE HARBOUR.

Inspector Cameron has succeeded in arresting another man suspected of being implicated in this murder, in the person of one Hong Ahing, who was captured on Saturday evening last on board the sailing smuggling boat. As the enquiry into this case in which Chan Tai Hi appears, was remanded till to-morrow, no evidence was taken to-day, and investigations will take place with both prisoners in the dock.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ADMIRALTY.

(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, and Capt. Thomson, Naval Judge-Advocate.)

Monday, March 8.

THE NOANT LING.

In this case the owners of the *Victor* Enamure's steam launch were the plaintiffs and the owners of the passenger boat *Nyng Luv* the defendants. The Queen's Advocate, Hon. E. L. O'Malley, instructed by the Acting Queen's Proctor, appeared for the former, and Mr T. O. Hayler, Q.C., instructed by Mr H. L. Dunlop, appeared for the imputants.

The Queen's Advocate relies on Rule 14 by which the two sides were crossing, that which has the other on her starboard bow is bound to keep clear of her.

Mr Hayler contends that the collision was inevitable and relies on Rule 19, which relieves a vessel of liability for damages in such case.

Several witnesses were called for the plaintiff and Mr Hayler has just opened his case and called one witness when the case was adjourned till 10 a.m. to-morrow.

CHINA.

(N. C. D. News.)

We understand that the *P. & O. S. N.* steamer *Lombardy* is going into the Old Dock to-day, to repair damage sustained by striking on a rock on Honan Island, during her voyage from Hongkong. At the time of the occurrence it is stated that there was a dense fog.

Mr. James S. Bonabean has received the appointment of Secretary to the French Consulate.

The obituary notice of the death of Mrs. Arthur Davenport, wife of H. M. D. Consul at this port, will, we are sure, be read with universal regret. She was deservedly popular at the various ports where she has resided, and as soon as the news of her death was circulated yesterday morning, the flags of the various Consulates, the flag of the various merchant ships-of-war, and most of the merchant vessels in port were lowered to half-mast; the Consulate was closed to public business; the *Mil-lion* Ball, which was to have taken place in the evening at the Club, was

postponed, and other public manifestations of respect to her memory were given. The offices of Her Majesty's Supreme Court, and of the British Consulate will also be closed to-day. The funeral will take place at the Cemetery this afternoon (2nd).

(Courier.)

The *Monaco* leaves Shanghai to-morrow (4th) to convey Mr. Lord, the U. S. Consul to Ningpo, to Wenchow. A man belonging to an establishment has been abducted by a citizen of the United States, a Customs Examiner in the matter. There appears to be no doubt as to the abduction; but the American says that when he received the woman he did not know that any force had been used, and he thought she had been manifested in the village where the nursery is situated; and a complaint has been made to the Chinese authorities, who laid the matter before the U. S. Consul General here, who, however, referred it to the Ningpo Consul, who has jurisdiction over Wenchow. The affair will probably be settled amicably.

The *Kiangtse* was sent down to the Yangtze on Monday last to pull her to the mud. The *Kiangtse* had been tugging at the stranded vessel without success. But when the *Kiangtse* took the ropes, she pulled the *Yehsin* off with the greatest ease, notwithstanding the latter steamer wanted one foot more of water to float her.

(Mercury.)

The *Mail* str. *Lombardy* struck on the Honan Rocks, in the Chusan group at 6 a.m. on Friday last, and remained on it some hours. It was a thick fog at the time. She struck and on, and by reversing the engines and going full speed astern, with some assistance from the wind and tide, she was floated off. She did not succeed in getting into dock yesterday (28th Feb.), and is not likely to do so till next spring tide, and will probably lose her turn.

The *David Webster* was sold by auction by Messrs Mackenzie & Co. on Saturday (28th) last, and realised £2,610.

The *Hierymus* is ashore on the North Bank, and a tug has been sent to her assistance (1st March).

The *Yehsin* is ashore below the lower Beacon. She was on her voyage back from Nagasaki with coal. The *Kiangtse*, under command of Captain Patterson, of the *Pauline*, has gone to lighten her and tow her off.

JAPAN.

(Express.)

The only movement amongst the men-of-war during the week has been the departure of the *Charabdis* for a cruise on the 24th, from which she returned on the evening of the 26th. Men-of-war in harbour: British—*Charabdis* and *Swinger*; Russian—*Tanquar*. The wreck of the British steamer *Lady*, built with masts and one of the extraordinary rigging complete, fetched the sum of £4,300. The aggregate amount realised was about \$4,500. We hear that Mr. Rinder, the purchaser, was acting for Captain Cullinan, her former owner.

The reports to the *Mary* have been commended by Captain Cullinan, who confidently anticipates having her ready for sea in a few weeks' time.

The *S. S. Cun* Mary reports passing a small steamer up a rock in the vicinity of Suwanba. Upon enquiry we learn that the *Mitsushima* *Mary* (of Shanghai) was stranded in that neighbourhood on the 23rd. No lives were lost.

Early on Thursday morning last signs of fire were discovered in one of the coal-stacks situated in Nanchow. The effective measures were speedily taken to prevent any serious consequences were fortunately successful.

The most encouraging expectations regarding the successful working of the Takanami Coal are being more than realised if the constant arrival of vessels to be docked may be taken as a fair criterion. The *Grand Duke Constantin* came out on Wednesday, the *Sumitomo* *Mary* was taken in on Thursday, and will be followed in a few days by the *Escamilla*.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE AT YOKOHAMA.

At a few minutes before one o'clock yesterday morning (Feb. 22nd), slumberers were aroused by a premonitory but comparatively mild shock. Then came another, but a very heavy one, in the middle of which was heard the crash of falling chimneys, walls, articles of furniture, &c. The panic, for the alarm reached that stage, was intense, and people might have been seen flying to the doors of their respective habitations, and into the streets, in the midst of second, and then another but less violent shock occurred, after which Mother Earth again sank to repose, and left the bewildered inhabitants to seek such repose as their fears permitted them to obtain. The Japanese Government established some years ago regarding the duration, force, &c., of these very unpleasant phenomena. From the native papers of to-day we learn the exact details. The first shock took place at 0h. 49m. 23s. and lasted 14 seconds; the second one was at 0h. 50m. 19s. and lasted only six seconds. Of these the second one was, as already stated, by far the heaviest. The index of the seismograph showed that the shock was in a N.W. and S.E. direction, the force of the shock was registered at 79 degrees.

The scene of the greatest damage is the Bluff, but a narrow strip at the eastern end of the settlement, bordering the Creek, has also suffered severely. On the Bluff it is difficult to discover a house which has not suffered to some extent, although there are a few such. A walk round the road shows a twisted chimney, a wall of a house, a twisted chimney, tiles which have slid into the road from unroofed houses, walls cracked, and in many cases partly fallen, exposing the wooden framework of the houses, &c., &c. Nor does the external view alone show the real extent of the damage. In many cases houses which have apparently suffered but little, upon a more particular examination show a large amount of internal injury, caused by fallen chimneys and plaster, which furniture has been irretrievably ruined, and valuable china and pictures broken or injured. In several cases cracks are plainly visible in the ground in different portions of the Bluff. In the Settlement, the Grand Hotel has lost five stacks of chimneys, and a portion of the gable facing of the inner wall of the building has fallen. The side of a small house on

No. 130 has also been levelled, and No. 123 has suffered very considerably. It must be considered, a very fortunate occurrence that in the midst of all this destruction, no injury to life or limb has occurred, and this is the more remarkable inasmuch as the Bluff many of the chimneys crashed through the roofs into rooms in which persons were sleeping, in one case a portion of the debris actually falling on the bed in which a gentleman was sleeping, without injuring him. Another danger was also added by the overturning of kerosene lamps, which were in most cases extinguished without further injury. One fire, however, occurred from this cause, but it was extinguished without doing much damage. Probably it is rather under than over the mark if we place the losses in Yokohama alone incurred in the few moments of Sunday morning at \$50,000.

The earthquake of yesterday morning was the most severe, beyond doubt, since Yokohama became a foreign settlement. The natives declare it to have been the greatest one in this part of the country since the tremendous one of 1855, which devastated Yedo in that year, and was felt as far as Hodegaya, Enoshima, and Uraga, in this direction, and far into the interior in other. It was noticed that the lower parts of the great city suffered more than the hilly and more elevated portions. Fires were opened, and closed upon the unfortunates who were engulfed in them. No less than 14,241 dwelling houses and 1,649 fire-proof godowns were overthrown, and as is usual in calamities of the kind, fires broke out in nearly every quarter of the suffering city. The loss of life was enormous, and has never been correctly known, the native accounts varying from 30,000 to 200,000 victims.

(Japan Herald.)

The German steamer *China*, on her arrival from Hongkong on Tuesday, 24th July, completed her 200th voyage in Chinese waters. The first was made in the year 1865, and we hear she has not yet met with an accident. Captain Ackermann has sailed in her on 11th of these trips, commanding her in fifty of these trips, and she has been in the service of the German Government for 15 years.

CHUNG HOW.

The Peking correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury*, writing 17th February, says:—

The great prevailing excitement just now, to which all other questions have to give way, is Chung How. There is no doubt about the fate of his person. A great crisis is approaching. His great adversary, Tsu Kung-pao, is determined to fight against Russia. The Conqueror of the lost territories has a great party in the capital, and even Li Hung-chang's laurels appear less bright than those of Tsu Kung-pao. In his campaign against the Dzungars, he says beyond the III some pickets of Cossacks; his spies quite correctly informed him that only a few soldiers of Cossacks were occupying Kuldja and the provinces of Ili, whilst no other active preparations were being made on the side of Russia to resist an invasion of the Chinese, as they simply never expected they would really attempt an invasion. And now you see the Chinese again repeating their old fault; when Spag-Kolinism armed the Taku forts as heavily as possible, taking away the guns of the fort of Peking, and giving the most solemn promises to the Court that the Barbarians should be broken off, whilst the same Barbarians landed unobstructed at Peking, and in spite of the inclemency of the weather, and the heavy roads, were allowed to come before the ports at Tientsin; like the French, who, when their armies were starting from Paris, wrote on the waggon "Promenade à Berlin," so Tsu Kung-pao is weighing himself, full of the idea of a promenade to Yarkand. To smooth his ways, Chung How has to fall. Li Hung-chung, although dreading the Russians more than any other foreign power, and although, on account of the neighbourhood of his residence to Peking, he is fully aware of probable consequences of his actions, yet, like the ostrich, puts his head under a bush, and his eyes to the danger, and *volens volens* seconds the policy of Tsu Kung-pao. This Chinese influence becomes alarming even to the Imperial Court. The Manchou party, since the death of Wen-shiang without any leader of party, were entirely beaten, and under the pressure of Tsu Kung-pao, Li Hung-chung and Mow Chang-shu, brought Chung How to trial; but the condition insisted upon by the Chinese party for the restitution of their Magna Charta—the establishment of the Grand Council—brought the matter to a crisis. This Council was established according to their wishes, but with Prince Sun, the Emperor's father, and Prince Kung and some other influential Manchus at the head. I will send a full translation of the Edict by next opportunity. Although Chung How is now given over to the Board of Punishments, and appears to be threatened, I think the establishment of the Grand Council looks more favourable for him; although for the present he loses his fortune and is out of any office, yet the time will not be far off when he will be trusted with new offices, less the fortune he has lost in the meanwhile.

Against their will, the Taung-le yamen are placed in a position not a little awkward. I am in a position to reveal to you a little more of the Yamen's last despatch, and judging by the opinions of the different diplomatic personages here as well as of our learned sinologists there seems to be a difference in the interpretation of the last dispatch. While one party would interpret this dispatch as a flat denial on the side of the Chinese to entertain any more negotiations with foreigners, the other party looks upon its contents more as a kind of excuse on the part of the Yamen that, owing to the sickness of the demands of the foreign representatives, the Chinese are at a loss to know what definite state of future treaty obligations might be proposed for in their opinion, the Alook Convention grants foreigners more privileges than any Convention hitherto has done.

In this dispatch it seems, the Yamen with the usual dry sarcasm in which Chinese dispatches so eminently excel, referred to the hitherto non-ratified Convention. But this is the weak point of the Yamen in respect to all events; I mean, Chung How's Mission. Kwo Song-tung returned in disgrace, Chung How is under trial. I should not be surprised if the Marquess Tsung in

SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG WHARF COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders in the above-named Company was held at the Shanghai Club, on the 27th ult.

The following was the report:—The Directors, in submitting to the Shareholders the annexed Statement of Accounts for 1879, have again to report that the result of the year's working has been satisfactory, as it shows a net gain equal to 14½ per cent on the paid-up capital.

After payment of the Interim Dividend of 5 per cent on the 11th August last, the Profit and Loss Account shows a credit balance of Tls. 22,270.63, out of which sum the Directors recommend a final dividend of 7 per cent, payable on the 10th March, 1880, to Shareholders on the register at date of meeting; placing Tls. 5,000 to credit of Depreciation Account and carrying forward the balance of Tls. 2,220.63.

Messrs F. H. Bell and H. Sutherland having resigned the Board on leaving Shanghai, the remaining Directors appointed Messrs C. H. Lyall Grant and P. G. Habbe to fill the vacancies. The present Directors and Auditors offer themselves for re-election.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON,
VIA BOMBAY;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"THEBET," Captain E. Ashdown, will
leave this on WEDNESDAY, the 10th
March, at 11 p.m.
Tea and General Cargo for London will
be conveyed direct Bombay, and there trans-
shipped, arriving one week later than by
direct route. Silk and Valuables will be
transferred to the Calcutta steamer at
Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. McIVER, Superintendent,
Hongkong, February 26, 1880. mail

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th March,
1880, at Noon, the Company's
S. S. "AFRICA," Commandant ROLLAND,
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPACE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m. Specie and Passes until 3 p.m. on
the 18th March, 1880. (Passes are not
to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office,
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent,
Hongkong, March 4, 1880. mail

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND STOPPING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. MAIL S. S. CITY OF PEKING
Capt. HENRY, will be despatched for
San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MON-
DAY, the 22nd March, at 1 p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
Freight will be received on board until
5 p.m. the 21st March. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central,
RUSSELL & Co., Agents,
Hongkong, March 4, 1880. mail

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The latest, Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN THE PRAYA FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
printed matter.

THIS Daily Summary is compiled from
the Daily China Mail, is published
twice a month on the morning of the
English Mail's departure, and is a re-
cord of each fortnight's current history
of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collected
from the journals published at the various
ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage
paid 5 cents).—\$12 per annum (postage
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BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham
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Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
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Insurances.

SWISS DLOYD
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3180

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

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China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Said and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

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ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....\$420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE.....\$200,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....\$200,370
TOTAL CAPITAL AND AC-
CUMULATION, 25th
April, 1879.....\$866,370

Directors.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. W. MEYER, Esq.
C. LUCAS, Esq. S. D. WEBB, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

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Policies granted on Marine Risks to all
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Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS
of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be
annually distributed among all Contributors
of Business in proportion to the Premium
paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, October 1, 1879. 10080

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20 per cent allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for annuities not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies of the LANCASHIRE FIRE and
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two-Thirds of the Profit,
are distributed annually to Contributors
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to
the net amount of Premium contributed by
each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1873.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the dis-
continuation of *Notes and Queries on
China and Japan*, has induced the pub-
lishers of this journal to issue a publication
similar in object and style, but slightly
modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and
Queries on the Far East*, is issued at in-
tervals of two months, each number con-
taining about 60 octavo pages, occasionally
illustrated with lithographs, photographs,
woodcuts, &c., should the papers published
demand, and the circulation justify, such
extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$5.50 postage
paid, per annum, payable by non-residents
in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original
and selected upon the Arts and Sciences,
Literature, Mythology, Language and Geo-
graphy, Folklore, Religion, &c., &c., of
China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the
Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East"
generally. A more detailed list of subjects
upon which contributions are especially
invited is incorporated with each number.
Original contributions in Chinese, Latin,
French, German, Spanish, Italian or Por-
tuguese, are acceptable. Endeavours
are made to present a résumé in each
number of the contents of the most recent
works bearing on Chinese matters. Great
attention is also paid to the Review
department.

Notes and Replies are classified to-
gether as "Notes" (head references being
given, when furnished, to previous *Notes
and Queries*), as are also those queries which
though asking for information, furnish new
or unpublished details concerning the mat-
ter in hand. It is desirable to make the
Queries proper as brief and as to the
point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August,
1879, is at hand. It says that forty-two
essays were sent in to compete for the best
paper on the advantages of Christianity for
the development of a State. All our learned
societies should subscribe to this scholarly
and entertaining Review. It is a sixty
page, bi-monthly, repository of what schol-
ars are ascertaining about China. The
lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is
also worth the price of the Review. *Northern
Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

Traveller's Oriental Record contains the fol-
lowing notice of the *China Review*:—"This
is the title of a publication, the first number
of which has lately reached us from Hong-
kong, where it has been set on foot as in
some respects a continuation of *Notes and
Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction
of which useful serial a year or two ago has
been much regretted in Europe as well as
in China. The present publication, judging
by the number now before us, is intended to
occupy a position midway between the
neighbouring countries, somewhat similar
to that which has been filled in India by the
Calcutta Review. The great degree of at-
tention that has been bestowed of late years
upon the investigation of Chinese literature,
antiquities, and social developments, to say
nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the
accumulation of important stores of infor-
mation, rendering some such channel of pub-
licity as is now provided extremely desir-
able; and contributions of much interest
may fairly be looked for from the members
of the foreign consular services, the Chinese
Customs' corps, and the missionary body,
among whom a high degree of interest in
scholarship is now assiduously cultivated,
and who are ever ready to represent in the
number of the Review by papers highly
creditable to their respective authors. In a
paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the
Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of
honour is deservedly given, an excellent
summary is presented of the chronological
problems and arguments involved in con-
nexion with this important work. Some
translations from Chinese novels and plays
are marked by both accuracy and freshness
of style; and an account of the career of
the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh
century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. G. Bowyer,
is not only historically valuable, but is also
distinguished by its literary grace. Beside
notices of new books relating to China and
the East, which will be a useful feature of
the Review, if carried out with punctuality
and detail, we are glad to notice that
"Notes and Queries" are destined to find
a place in its pages also. It is to be
hoped that this opening for contributions
on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar
degree of literary zeal to that which was
displayed during the lifetime of its prede-
cessor in the field, and that the *China Review*
may receive the hearty co-operation and
its continuance. The publication is intended
to appear every two months, and will
form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every
day. The subscription is fixed at *Four
Dollars* per annum delivered in Hong-
kong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* in-
cluding postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever
issued under purely native direction. The
chief support of the paper is of course
derived from the native community,
amongst whom also it is to be found the
greatest and most necessary to place it
on a business and local footing.

The projectors, having their eyes turned
upon the most reliable information from
the various Ports in China and Japan, from
Australia, California, Singapore,
Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented
by the Chinese, consider themselves
justified in guaranteeing an ultimate
circulation of between 5,000 and 4,000
copies. The advantages offered to adver-
tisers are therefore mutually great, and
the foreign community generally will find
it to their interest to avail themselves of
them.

The field open to a paper of this descrip-
tion—conducted by native efforts, but
progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—
is almost limitless. It is on the one hand
commanded by Chinese belief and interest
while on the other deserves every aid
that can be given to it by foreigners.
Like English journals it contains Editorials
with Local, Shipping, and Commercial
News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the
above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
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NOW READY.

THE HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR RELIGION, IN THREE VOLUMES,
By Dr. E. J. Eitel. Second Edition. One
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Orders will be received by Messrs LANE,
Crawford & Co.
Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment
a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust
will prove successful, and be found use-
ful. To it will be relegated from time
to time such items of information, lists,
tables and other intelligence as is con-
sidered likely to prove valuable to per-
sons passing through the City, and in
connection with it we have opened a
SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS
DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment
into which we are now ready to receive.

LIST OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
Government House, North of Public
Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and
Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque
retreat and of great interest.

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in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club,
German Club, Supreme Court, &c.,
within a stone's throw.

Lusitane Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c.,
near the Public Gardens.

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the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington
Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden
Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for
sea-faring men, Queen's Road West.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and
the Great Northern Telegraph Co.,
Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zealand Street.

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Hall."

The Barracks and Naval and Military
Store Departments lie to the west-
ward, and cover a large area.

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Hongkong Hotel, the largest and most
commodious, at the corner N. E. of the
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Chairs and Ordinary Pullage or Boats.

Half hour, ... 10 cts. Hour, ... 20 cts.
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The Return Fare embraces a trip of not
more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above
three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to
an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak) ... \$0.75 each Coolie.
(12 hours) ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

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Hour, ... 10 cents.

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1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
galls, per Day, ... \$5.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
galls, per Load, ... 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
galls, per Day, ... 2.50

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
galls, per Load, ... 1.75

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800
galls, per Day, ... 1.50

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800
galls, per Load, ... 1.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800
galls, Half Day, ... 50

Rampage.

or Fellaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00

One Hour, ... 20

Half-an-Hour, ... 10

After 6 p.m., ... 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agree-
ments.

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Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, ... 83 cents.

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Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at
Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the
Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tonn.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Benary	7 b	Potter	Suk.	str	1110	Mar. 8	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-morrow
Sombay	3	Ghies	Suk.	str.	747	Mar. 1	K'wak Acheong	Costan Do
Carabrooke	1	Miller	Suk.	str.	1500	Feb. 25	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
Chin-tung	2 c	Winston	Brik.	str.	690	Mar. 7	Bun Hin Chan	Swatow and Amoy
Cleveland	4 c	Harvor	Obi.	str.	835	Mar. 7	U. M. S. N.-Co.	Shanghai at daylight
Conquest	2 b	Harley	Brik.	str.	769	Mar. 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Holbow & Halphong
Consolation	5 b	Hamilton	Brik.	str.	517	Mar. 25	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Bangkok
Diamante	2 b	Young	Brik.	str.	747	Mar. 8	Russell & Co.	Amoy
Flame	4 b	Gullin	Brik.	str.	764	Feb. 25	Yuen Fat Hong	To-day
Hindostan	3 c	Stapani	Brik.	str.	117	Mar. 8	K. & L. W'poo Dock Co.	To-morrow
Jeddah	5 c	Goede	Brik.	str.	297	Mar. 4	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Tug-laying
Kingschow	2 b	Clark	Brik.	str.	993	Mar. 7	Douglas Laprak & Co.	To-day
Malacca	2 b	Lovo	Brik.	str.	169	Mar. 7	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Swatow and Amoy
Nemoo	5 c	Reeves	Brik.	str.	1014	Mar. 7	K'wak Acheong	Holbow
Norin	5 b	Westoby	Brik.	str.	822	Mar. 5	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama
Ranaticianum	2 b	Lore	Brik.	str.	626	May 31	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Cout Ports
Sas Gull	9 k	Haydon	Imar.	str.	93	Feb. 48	China Traders' Insurance Co.	Bangkok
Suez	4 c	Enston	Brik.	str.	1890	Mar. 5	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Patent Sigs
Tales	5 c	Peters	Brik.	str.	820	Dec. 26	Douglas Laprak & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.
Thibet	5 c	Ashdown	Brik.	str.	1671	Mar. 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	K'lon Do
Venice	5 c	Reids	Brik.	str.	1874	Mar. 7	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Europe, &c.
	5 c	Ashdown	Brik.	str.	1671	Mar. 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.
	5 c	Reids	Brik.	str.	1874	Mar. 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Swatow